## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

SEPICE S. W. COUNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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New York, Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

Circulation of the New York Herald for the

The steamship Baltic, with four days later intel-Egence from Europe, had not arrived at three o'clock this morning. However, her arrival can hardly be looked for with any degree of certainty as vet, owing to the fact that she could not have reached Liverpool until the Saturday night previous to her advertised day of sailing-the following Wednesday. Although vessels have heretofore made very quick passages at this season of the year, the present has been remarkably unpropitious, and of late the swiftest steamers of the different lines have been from thirteen to sixteen days in making the voyage between the Old and the New World. In addition to the numerous detentions to steamers by immense fields of floating ice, high winds and heavy seas recently recorded, we will mention the fact that the City of Glasgow has been out thirty five days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and the most painful apprehensions are beginning to pervade the minds of those having friends on board in regard to her probable fate.

The returns thus far received of the election which took place in Connecticut yesterday, show that the whigs have greatly gained upon the vote of last year. From present appearances it seems pro-bable that they will have the ascendancy in the Legislature, notwithstanding the immense majority of the democrats in the previous body.

Hon. T. D. Eliot, whig, is believed to have been elected to Congress in the first district of Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Scudder, resigned.

The members of both houses of Congress appear to have been in a particularly good humor vesterday. In the Senate General Cass offered another petition in favor of religious freedom to Americans abroad, and gave notice of his desire to make a speech on the subject three weeks hence. Remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented by the Massachusetts Senators, and resolutions calling upon the department for information concerning different matters were adopted. Considerable debate transpired with regard to the resolution regulating the appointment of cadets to West Point, but after two ineffectual attempts to procure a quorum to vote on an amendment, the body went into executive session and then adjourned. Mr. Cutting, after a week's absence, resumed his

seat in the House, which body was engaged during the early part of the day on the bill to regulate and measurably increase the salaries of postmasters. After several unavailing efforts to amend, by increasing the price of postage, &c., the bill was passed. The body refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving a resolution instructing to be made respecting the propriety of granting land or money to assist in constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Resolution were adopted requesting information relative to the prosecution of the persons alleged to have been instrumental in the burning of the steamboat Martha Washington on the Mississippi, some two years ago, in consequence of for the official correspondence respecting the release of Martin Koszta from the Austrian vessel of war at Smyrna, through the exertions of the gallant Cant Ingraham, together with a statement of the condi tions upon which said release was effected.

No little amusement was created in the House by Mr. Campbell, a free soil whig from the Third district of Ohio, who, perhaps with the idea of forwarding the rumored intentions of Senator Seward and John Mitchel, desired to introduce a resolution g the President to open negotiations with England, with the view of ascertaining upon what terms the latter government will consent to the annexation of Canada to this republic. Mr. C. refused to accept an amendment to include Cuba, but had no objection to incorporating Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. After debate, the House rejected the proposition by twenty-eight yeas to one hundred and nineteen nays. A number of resolutions adopted by the New York Mechanics' Institute with regard to ship-building, &c., were disposed of rather summarily after the reading of the first of the series; however, Gen. Walbridge gained his point of bringing them before the House, and that was perhaps as much, if not more, than our mechanics expected under the circumstances. A resolution requesting the President to promote Capt. Ingraham to the command of one of the new steam frigates was under discussion at the time of adjournment.

On reference to our reports from Albany it will be observed that a new project is on foot for the con-struction of a railroad in Broadway. A bill was introduced in the Senate to authorize ex-Recorder Tallmadge and others to lay down a track, to be known as the Broadway and Fifth Avenue Railroad. Here is fresh cause for excitement, not only among the Broadway merchants, but among the inhabitants of the palaces on the avenue. This appears to have been the only feature of special interest in the Legislature yesterday, although both branches were exceedingly busy in passing and otherwise disposing of bills throughout the day. So far as we can learn, all was perfectly quiet with regard to temperance.

We elsewhere publish a curious letter from Bishop Hughes, denying that he favors the sentiments of the Cuba junta or the annexationists, and declaring his intention to demand the author of the report on reaching Washington. The Bishop declares that he distinctly recollects what passed at every conversation he ever had on the subject.

Common brands of State flour closed dull at \$7 yesterday. Cotton was also dull, and there was little or nothing doing in produce for export. The business on Saturday and yesterday, including sales on the spot and to arrive during the present and coming month, amounted to between ten and fifteen thousand barrels common brands of State flour, mostly at \$7. Much of this was said to have been purchased to meet maturing contracts, while other parcels went into store on speculation; comparatively small portions were taken for export. For extra brands there was a good Eastern demand, at steady prices.

Letters from Havre to a respectable house in this city, state the receipts of flour and grain had been so great that there was not storage room for them, and that large quantities of wheat had to be piled out of doors, and covered with tarpanling to protect it from the weather. There was scarcely any demand for American produce of any description.

A large amount of interesting and important business was transacted in the different Courts of this city yesterday, as will be seen by our reports No less than three suits in which ladies were concorned-one of them a nullity of marriage contracunder peculiar circumstances—were decided in the Sepreme Court. The case of Mr. Davison against the Crystal Palace Association, for damage by water to a work of art he had placed in the Institution for exhibition, was dismissed with costs.

The April term of our municipal legislature commenced last evening, and both bodies succeeded in

disposing of a large quantity of business, some of which was of considerable importance. cilmen adopted resolutions appropriating six hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a new City Hall, and five hundred thousand dolla s to the Cro ton Aqueduct Department-making the total appropriction one million one hundred thousand dollars. here were afterwards concurred in by the Aldermen. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the matter of curtailing the dimensions of the Central Park, were both rejected by the Counrilmen, after an exciting debate-for a report o which see another column. A resolution, providing for the annexation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg to New York, was adopted.

We have received an account by telegraph of the result of the great race at New Orlean; on the 1st inst. Lexington, of Kentucky, was the winner, in two straight heats.

Special attention is directed to the proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, including the instructive and entertaining paper read by Mr. Bartlett, late Mexican Boundary Commissioner, relative to the inhabitants of the creat California basin and the origin of the Aztecs of Mexico.

The extraordinary influx of advertisements this morning obliges us to omit a va t amount of matter prepared for publication to-day.

The Cutting and Breckenridge Affair-The

True Solution. For quietly suggesting, the other day, that Gen. Pierce was the invisible agency which impelled Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to undertake the delicate and dangerous task of questioning the honesty of another member of the House of Representatives in the parliamentary course which he had thought fit to pursue upon the Nebraska bill-for daring to intimate that General Pierce may have been responsible in the premises-the New York HERALD was assailed by the Cabinet organ at Washington, in terms so coarse and malignant as to astonish every dispassionate reader of the two sides of the question.

But the very violence of the Washington organ in this matter-the uncalled for wrath and indignation which it has vented upon this journal for the reasonable suggestion inculpating the President-has only served to clinch the nail in the confirmation of our opinion. It has been made plain by the foolish anger of the Cabinet organ that we did hit upon the most vulnerable point of the controversy, in holding the mation responsible for the extraordinaof Mr. Breekenridge. Had there can no fruth in our suggestion-ne plausibility, probability of public belief, from the plain asoning of common sense-it would have passed wholly unnoticed by the administration, or with but a word of good tempered ridicule from the administration organ. On the other hand, abusive and scurrilous protestations of innocence are almost invariably the device of the guilty party, when the facts and the evidence are against him.

As entirely between Mr. Cutting and Mr.

Breckenridge, was there any cause for the offensive reprimend which the latter thought fit to administer to the former upon this Nebraska question? None. Both these members are intelligent, high toned and amiable gentlemen. It is not the habit of either lightly to arraign and impugn the motives of other men, or to question the straight forward explanations which they may volunteer in behalf of their conduct. The motion of Mr. Cutting to refer the Nebraska bill was strictly parliamentarythe usual motion in such cases. His reasons for it were rational and consistent; and whether it did or did not agree with the plan laid down by the administration party in the House, we venture to say that Mr. Breckenridge is not the man in such a case, without a powerful influence behind the scenes, to undertake the presumptuous task of lecturing the intractable member as he did. His lecture reads, from beginning to end, like a proclamation "by authority." Was it not so? Is it probable that these two sensible and prudent men could have been guilty of any offensive personalties in a mere difference of opinion beween themselves concerning an ordinary motion before the House? No. The chivalrous Kentuckian was in the meshes of the administration-he was doing its work; and had he succeeded in lashing the refractory New Yorker into submission and obedience, it would all have been well enough. His failure was a Cabinet failure, a Presidential failure, under the whip and spur of the President's agent, authorized, or believing himself to be authorized, to do the work, whence the importance of the question, the folly of Mr. Breckenridge, and the bitter chagrin of the whole White House party

and their organ. We hold Gen. Pierce, then, to the responsibility of this explosion between Cutting and Breckenridge-a rupture which might have ended in the violent and bloody death of one or both of the parties, but for the active interposition, remonstrances and advice of men of all parties of both houses. Such are the desperate straits to which this impotent and Tylerized administration is driven. Elected to ower upon the platform of the compromises of 1850, the Cabinet organ authoritatively and unblushingly repudiates the compromise policy. Pledged at Baltimore to resist any and every attempt to revive the agitation of the slavery mostion, but pushed to the last resort by the nisclosures of his free soil principles and antecedents, we see Gen. Pierce, in his desperation to reclaim the confidence of the South, casting into Congress the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an administration measure, and thus lighting up such a flame of free soil and abolition excitement as the country has never before experienced. The principle involved in this repeal is a constitutional principle-it proposes the abrogation of an unconstitutional law: and yet, with upwards of seventy democratic majority in the House, upon this test issue of Nebraska, we find the administration powerless to persuade, resorting to the rash expedient of coercion, and driving two political and personal friends to the wretched resolve of a mutual assassination.

Such are the natural fruits of the free soil deception upon which Gen. Pierce was nominated and elected-of the free soil coalition of his Cubinet-of his free soil distribution of the spoils; and of the imbecile and vascillating efforts of his administration to recover its lost character in the South, by the immediate passage, without amendment or discussion, of the Nabraska bill. But there it lies, with a mountain upon its back, another melancholy example that our present beautiful administration is failure now, as it has been from the heginning. and will be to the end. Strange, indeed, that such a man as Breckenridge should consent to torture himself to the extremity of a duel in behalf of such an administration, which has nothing of compensation to hope for but a few contingent scraps and fragments of the spoilsthe broken victuals left from the love-feast of the free soilers and secessionists.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH. -Every Southern mail we receive brings fresh accounts of the triumphal progress of ex-President Fillmore through the Southern States. He has been received with enthusiasm at Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tenne see; and we learn by telegraph that his reception at New Orleans was equally gratifying to himself and his friends. From all we hear, his addresses to the people at these various places have been effective and highly popular. There is more meaning in this movement of Mr. Fillmore's, and the manner in which he has been received, than appears upon the surface. Be fore the last Presidential election, Mr. Fil'more possessed the support of the bulk of the Southern whigs; and had it not been for the opposition of the Seward men in this State, he might have been nominated even in opposition to the illustrious soldier round whom the whigs subsequently rallied. Since that time, Mr. Fillmore has lost nothing in the North, and seems to have gained popularity in the South. The dignity with which he has sustained his rejection by the Whig Nominating Convention, and the uniform propriety of his subsequent public life, recommend him powerfully to the support of calightened whigs throughout the country. Should they ever again rally for a combined effort, Mr. Fillmore has, after General Scott, the best chance of any one for the honor of being their candidate for the Presidency. The Nebraska bill has swept many of his rivals from the field. Mr. Everett, whose store of negative merits and popularity was large a year ago, has committed saicide by pursuing the course he did on that measure; he lost the South to a man by his speech, and alienated the bulk of his friends by his shirking the vote. General Scott and Mr. Fillmore, who have fortunately been beyond the reach of the Nebraska hurricane, stand a better chance than those who have confronted it.

From his position in the South it will be quite easy for Mr. Fillmore, on his return home, to organize a strong party of national conservative whigs between this and Buffale. Should he do so we are far from thinking that the phalanx he could win from Seward would not equal the entire strength of the free soil whice of this State. At all events the party would be divided, and the two divisions would regard each other pretty much as the hards and softs among the democrats now do. How they would stand at an election remains to be seen: but while it is very doubtful whether Mr. Seward is making any progress, it is quite clear that Mr. Fillmore is advancing with no mean

MR. BENTON'S VOTE ON THE NAVY BILL.-We see that Mr. Benton voted against the appropriation for the construction of six new war steamers. Mr. Benton can be but little of a statesman, and must be blind indeed to the condition of the world and the situation of American commerce, if he cannot see the necessity of increasing the navy of the United

RAHLROAD MONOPOLY-DISCRIMINATING FARES .- Residents long the route of the New Haven Railroad, this side of the dividing line between this State and Connecticut have for some time past beef complaining against the imposition practised upon them by the above named company. This road appears to be managed entirely for the advancement of the interests of property holders in Connecticut, for which purpose the rate of fare this side of the State line is about double what it is beyond. All that the New York public ask is to be put on a par with the people of Connecticut. From this city to New Ro chelle the fare is fifty cents, while it is only fifty-five cents to Southport, a place nearly twice the distance. The object of such unjust discrimination will be seen at glance. A bill is now before the Legislature requiring the New Haven Railread Company to graduate the rates of fare equally throughout. It has been read twice in the Senate, and we hope it will be put through at once, for a greater imposition than that practised by this com-pany upon the travelling public of this State we know That part of the road located in New York is under the jurisdiction of our Legislature, and we trust the company will not be permitted to swindle this community, in the way referred to, much longer. The whole the streets of this city, and it is time some restrictions were placed upon its privileges. We look to the Legislature for the proper remedy.

BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE-SHALL IT BE CLOSED !- While we are endeavoring to increase the number of our public parks, certain parties are making strenuous efforts to procure the passage of a bill through the Legislature, with the view of closing Bloomingdale Square. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. and it will, therefore, be several days before it can reported and acted upon. In the meantime, we hope the committee will give this matter that due consideration to which its importance entitles it. Bloomingdale square was laid out in 1807, and up to the present time no attempt has ever been made to convert it to any other pur-poses than that for which it was originally intended. A short time since the work of opening was commenced, and in view of this action on the part of our city govern-ment, a large number of the lots surrounding it have been bought for building purposes. It is hardly necessary to say anything, after all that has been already said and written on the subject of public squares, to show why the few public grounds that we have should be preserved. We trust the interesting and instructive report made by Mr. Cooley on this subject, last year, will be carefully read by the committee before they submit their's to the Legislature.

Bowery Theatre-A "New Moral Drama." At the Bowery theatre last evening a new moral drama, entitled "Hot Corn, or Life Scenes in New York on the Five Points and in the Fifth avenue." dramatised by F. G. Durivage, in eighteen scenes and eight tableaux The play, if it can be so called, is beneath criticism, and we can only give an idea of it to show the style of trash

we can only give an area of the series.

The piece purports to represent scenes in high and low life, and we have never seen anything of the sort which is thus represented. Some of the low life characters might exist in London, but the high life never could live anywhere. We have twenty ave characters, and no one individual in the whole array at all resembles any person that we over met or heard of in New York society. There is Mr. Pease, of the Five Points, nothing like Mr. Pease—a number of reformed drunkards—iwo or three negroes—a "tambourine girl." dressed in regular stage costume—an aristocratic young man, in white cotton gloves-an old merchant with a noustache, and so on to the end. There is a young weman who sells hot corn, and dles in consequence of a catarrh, and the aristocratic young man marries a seam-stress; after which his father becomes a bankrupt. The last scene is very pretty, and represents the young woman who sold hot corn going to heaven, supported by large numbers of "practicable" angels. There is a succession of seenes, some of which are spirited, and some of which require songs to get them of; but there is n

other characters we have no information.

The ladies and gentlemen of the stock company at the Bowery could not give us any very brilliant acting in this piece, as the author gave them no groundwork for a sundation. Mr. Glenn's performance of a Dutch peaent was capital-on oasis in a desert of dulness. Herring's Wild Maggie was clever, and her singing was unaffected and pleasing. Mr. Johnston made up well for Regan, and if he could learn not to declaim collequial dislogue it would be a good performance. Miss Walters, as the Hot Corn Chil, was modest, and her death scene was good. There are these new scenes in the piece; the Trinity Church scene is a dingy affair, the Five Points lission House is good, and the last scene is well ar-

connected plot, neither is there any moral lesson incul-

cated. The hot corn girl dies, but as to the fate of the

The house was not full, although the pit was crowded. Fome of the clap trap speeches were received with noisy demonstrations, but, altogether, this first night was not a very successful one.

Marine Affairs. LAUNCE.—Mesers. Capes & Allison will launch, from their yard at Hoboken, to-day, at half-past one o'c ock the clipper schooner C. G. Waterbury. She sintended for the Southern trade, and will be commanded by Capt.

THE STRANSHIP ROANORE, of the Richmond line, bereafter, leave here every Wednesday, instead of Tues day, the new arrangement commencing to-day.

THE REVENUE SCHOOMES W. L. Marcy, Capt. Carnell, shich sailed from this port last November for her station in the harbor of San Francisco, was at St. Catharines on the first of January. A letter received from her

She would proceed in a day or two.

The STRAMBHIP City of Glasgow.—This vessel, so lon. absent from Liverpool, has not yet arrived. The report in the Boston papers, that a large propeller was ashore at Vineyard Sound, and which it was thought might prove to be the City of Glasgow, turns out a false report. The mistake is supposed to have been caused by the pro-peller Martin Hoffman having anchored at Holmes's Hole.

speaks in the highest terms of her sea-going qualities.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BURNOS AYERS .- Captain Crowell, of brig R. Wing, from Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4, reports proaffairs was very quiet; peace and harmony seem to pre-

Mr. FILLNOUS'S TOUR -The citizens of Mobile held a meeting on the 27th ult., and unanimously passed a resolution, inviting Mr. Fillmore to visit that city.

Personal Intelligence.

Commander J. Hosken, (captain of the Great Britain when that vessel went into Dundrum Bay,) has been appointed to command the Beliesle, twenty-four, troop ship, commissioned for service as an hospital ship in attendance on the British Baltic fleet.

Professor A. D. Bache left Charleston on the Blst ult., for the encomment of Mr. Bordelle, on three lights. or the encampment of Mr. Boutelle, on James' Islan i, where he is engaged in the triangulation of this part of

Hon. A. R. Sollers, member of Congress from Maryland, is said to be lying dangerously ill in Washington.
Governor S. T. Vinten, Ohio; Hon. H. Walker, Detroit; Hon. J. Miller, Washington; Dr. R. A. Kinlock; Charleston, S. C.; Hon. A. Howland, Auburn; Hon. J. Knox Walker, Memphis, Fenn.; Hon. J. K. Porter, Albany; W. L. Cohens, T. Savinon, Manuel Goutier, Capt. Devere, St. Bomingo, arrived yeaterday at the St. Nicholas.
Frank M. Pisley, Son Francisco; Captain Chadwick, Lyme, Ct.; S. R. Roe, West Point; Hon. G. Bliss, Springteld; H. R. Sherman, Poughkeepsie; A. Wells, Sr., Utlea: Capt. Waterman, California; R. Loomis, Troy; C. S. Coleman, Troy, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.
Hon. James B. Bowlin, St. Louis; Hon. C. S. Told, of Kentucky, formerly Minister to Russia; Captain Maynard, San Francisco; Judge Hopkins, Alabama; Lardwin Gibbons, U. S. Navy; Charles Rowe, Valparaiso, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel D. Hehrneman, Eoston; H. Sampson, Va.; Col. Thompson, Fa.; J. Kearsek, N. Y.; Thos. Denny, Mass., arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

ARRIVALS.
From Novfolk, As in ataswaba, Paralle C. L. Hon. A. R. Sollers, member of Congress from Maryland,

nos Ayres, in brig R Wing-H Gilman, John H Beach.
From Bermuda, in brig Tornado—W R Higginbottom, A C

OPENING OF THE TERM.

In consequence of the very large number of murder trials set down for this ierm, and the interesting nature of several of them, the room of the Supreme Court was crowded to excess yesterday morning by large numbers of spectators and counsel, anxious to witness the arraignment of wisconers.

of several of them, the room of the Supreme Court was crowded to excess yesterday morning by large numbers of speciators and counsel, auxious to witness the arraignment of prisoners.

His Honor Judge Roesevelt, delivered a brief address to the bar and suitors. He saids—Before I proceed to business I have to make a communication to the bar and suitors. In consequence of the assignment of Judge Edwards to the Court of Appeals this year, and the protracted illness of Judge Mogris, three courts have to be held here at the same time, by one and the same Judge I shall commence with the business of the special term, of which one branch has been continued into this month, which will take some fileen minutes, after which I will open the special term that was to have been held by Judge Morris, and formally announce the business of that term at any rate, and then the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be commenced.

A motion was made at Special Term by the Attorney General to dissolve an injunction in relation to the sale of bonds and mortgages of the Bank of Oswego. Set down for 10 A. M. to-day.

The Grand Jurors for the Oyer and Terminer were discharged for the term, and the Patit Jurors in attendance were ordered to be present to-day at 10 A. M.

ARRAIGMENT OF PRISONERS.

Dennis O'Conner, John O'Conner and Hugh Connor, indicted for the murder of Michael Conroy, on the 17th of last lecember, pleaded not guilty. Trial was set down for the 16th inst.

Anna Maria Dorehing, charged with killing her child with a hatchet. The Court said this case could be disposed of very shortly. The woman was believed to be insone. It appeared that she had no counsel, but one was provided for her. Her case was set down for thursday, the 5th inst. The defence in this case is insanity, as the prisoner appears to lave been laboring under an attack of de. Frium tremens at the time.

The trial of the two Doringers, charged with arson in first degree, was set down for Tursday, the 5th inst. The same pleas

The care of John Wilson, charged with the m

Pleaded not guilty. The trial of John M. Finarty, also charged with arson, was put down for Wednesday, the 12th. The same pleas
The case of John Wilson, charged with the murder of Henry Dickmeyer, in Reade street, in February last, will be tried on Friday, the 14th inst. Plea of not guilty.
William and Clara Hays were then arraigned for the murder of Dr. Lutener, in January last. Mrs. Hays is a pretty woman, of medium height, and very tastefully attired. She appeared quite cheeful, and confident as to the ultimate acquired for the property of the prope to the ultimate acquittal of herself and husband. Soon after entering the court room she let fall her veil, evi-dently annoyed at the gaze of so many spectators. Mesars. Whiting and Busteed appeared in behalf of

the prisoners.

The District Attorney said he should set this case down for the third Monday of the term. In some of the other The Court said that was a sufficient reason.

order in the matter.

The District Attorney said he should try the prisoners separately—the woman first.

The Court will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions. Before His Honor Recorder Tillou.

Court of General Sessions.

Pefore His Honor Recorder Tillou.

THE APRIL TERM.

APRIL 3.—The Court met this day, being the first Monday in April—the commencement of the April term. The room was densely crowded with jurors, witnesses, and spectators.

The business of the day commenced with empannelling the Grand Jury. A querum having been at length obtained, the following gentlemen were sworn, in the usual and prescribed form, by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Sparks:—Foreman—George M. Clearman; Aarca Arnold, John Anderson, George O. Baldwin, Stephen Rotsford, William E. Collis, Abraham Overhiser, Richard A. Reading, Elliot Walker, Samuel N. Dodge, charles S. Francis, Leonard L. Johnron, William H. Kuapp, James G. Moffatt, John McChain, Peter Fallion, and George Staw.

His Homor the Recorder then proceeded to charge the jury upon the various points required by law. He commenced by saying that it was not only on the existence of good laws, but it was on their maintenance and enforcement, and their righteous administration, that the security, the peace and order of society depended. Their duty, therefore, was to inquire into and make inquisition, and upon competent proof to indiet all persens charged with public offences, or extime or acts tending to such wrongs. In their hands were placed the maintenance and my reservation of the laws. The necessity of not only impartiality, sound judgment, circumspection, industry and care in the performance of these duties, by an uncessing endenver to exertain an intelligent sense of every case that was brought up before them, and that the law was applicable to, was clearly manifest. Included in their duties, and it was made especially the object of the Court to charge them, to make inquiry into any violation of the laws where public officers exact, demand, or receive more fees for their services than they are catified to by law. He referred them particularly to any violation of the laws where public officers exact, demand, or receive more fees for their services than they are catified

Domestic Miscellaney.

Richardson's iron foundry, at Omasco, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss \$25,000.

The Collegiate Institute at Brockport was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is about \$20,000.

Insurance \$7,000.

The Lyons (N. Y.) Gazette, says:—On Saturday night last a snow storm set in which continued, with only short intervals, up to the time of our going to press. We are at present blessed with a bed of snow about eighteen inches deep, the heaviest we have had at any time during the past winter.

Gen. Dann. O'LEARY, for many years H. B. M. Minister at Bogota, N. G., died at that place on the night of 23d February.

American Ethnological Society.

THE ABORIGINAL SEMI-CIVILIZATION OF THE GREAT E
CALIFORNIA BASIN, WITH A REFUTATION OF THE
FOPULAR THEORY OF THE NORTHERN ORIGIN OF

THE APTECS OF MEXICO.

The April meeting of the Ethnological Society was held on Saturday evening la t, the 1st inst., at the rooms of Mr. E. G. Equier, in Franklin street. Messrs, Andreas Peey, of Havana, and Buckingbam Smith, Eq., late Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico. were elected corresponding members. A new work, in quarto, by Messrs. J. C. Nott, M.D., of Mobile, and Goo. Gliddon, Esq., entitled "Types of Mankind," was laid before the society and elicited considerable remark, as constituting, probably, one of the most important works on the great archeological and athnological problems of the day that has appeared for many years, in this or any other country. It contains papers by Agassiz and others, as also the hitherto unpublished papers of the late la-mented Dr. Saml. G. Morton, of Philadelphia, who may, phy in the United States. Dr. Morton was one of the riginal members of the society, and one of the contri-

outers to its published transactions.

After the general business of the society was disposed of, the subjoined paper was read by Hon. J. R. Bartlett, late Commissioner for running the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Bartlett's paper was profusely illustrated by maps, plans and drawings, which

it is of course impossible to reproduce in this report:— In the paper which I shall read to the Ethnological So in the paper which I shall read to the Ethinological So-ciety this evening, I propose devoting myself to two sub-jects, the discussion of which being strictly ethnological, and properly did not belong to my journal of explora-tions, connected with the boundary commission, yet the facts stated, and conclusions arrived at are the result of what I saw in my journeys. The subjects are the ancient and modern semi-civilization of the aboriginal rites in the great California basin, and the migration of

he Aztees or ancient Mexicans.

In the district of country bounded on the east by the In the district of country bounded on the east by the Recky mountains, the west by the Colorado river, the scuth by the river Cila, and extending northward about three hundred miles, there exist many Indian tribes, which have attained a higher rank in civilization than any other aborigines of the North American continent north of the valley of Mexico, where Cortes found the remarkable tribes which were so prominent in Mexican history. The civilization of the former was poculiar and distinct from the latter, and the difference is as marked as the skill which characterizes the wigwam and the stately edifice. The northern tribes of which I am speaking cultivate the soil; they raise wheat, corn, and other articles for their subsistence, cotton, which they spin and weave into garments to cover their bodies, horses and cattle, and they erect their own dwellings, of greater or less capacity. In their potteries and household implements, too, they are before all others. No aboriginal tribes found in other parts of North America, the Aztecs or Mexicans alone excepted, have attained the rank of these tribes. Many other tribes, it is true, cultivated the soil; none of them reared dwellings beyond those of the rade wigwam; none raised cotton from which they spun and wove their own garments, and none of them creeted lofty and spacious edifices. Hence, this civilization of the California basin is peculiar, and I will add that I believe it to be indigenous. The tribes to which I refer vary somewhat in the extent of their knowledge of the arts alluded to. This in

in villages, consists of buildings generally of one story, but sometimes of two. When of the latter, the enrance is by ladders from the outside, as before mentioned. The object of this is to render them perfectly isolated, and to afford them protection from an enemy. To render these dwellings more secure, they are often built upon the summit of a rock or hill, and when this is not convenient, on the open plateau where there is neither tree, bush, nor rock to conceal an enemy. These records often

dwellings more secure, they are often built upon the summit of a rock or bill, and when this is not convenient, on the open plateau where there is neither tree, bush, nor rock to conceal an enemy. These people often choose a spot near some eminence which may command a view of the adjacent country, where they may establish a lookout and place a sentinel to give warning if an enemy should apprpach. The edifices of these people are sometimes of stone, well laid up in regular layers, without mortar; others are of sun baked brick, or of what is known in Mexico as adobes. This brick, or adobe, is made in moulds, baked in the sun, and regularly laid in mortar of the same material. The material is earth mixed with gravel, and in some instances of chopped straw. The bricks are usually about eighteen inches by twelve, and three or four inches in thickness. The adobe is sometimes laid upon the walls in thick layers of from twenty to twenty-four inches, compressed in boxes or cases, which cases are removed after the mud becomes hard; and, from the specimens I saw, this mode is quite as durable as that of moulding the material into regular bricks, with layers of mortar between.

Among the principal tribes (which are known as the Puebla Indians, from their living in villages) of the diatrict in question, are the Moqui, the Zuni, those of the Pueblos of Acoma, Laguna, Pieuris, San Domingo, Jemez, Taos, &c. The Navajoa possess all the arts of the Puebla Indians, except that of erecting houses, for they still occupy the rude wigwam. The Pimo and Coco Maricopa tribes of the Gila, with which I spent fifteen days, also dwell in wigwams, yet they are laborious cultivators of the soil, and manufecture their own garments from cotton raiced by themselves.

The Moqui is the larger of all the Puebla Indians, has adopted as a branch of the great nomadic tribe of Apaches, which extend from the Colorado of the West through Northern Mexico to the Precos of Texas. This tribe, (the Navajos,) from its proximity to the Puebla Indians, lars adop

in their mative State, they are expert in certain arts which the Cherokees, Choctawa, and the most advanced of our Indians cast of the Rocky Mountains, have never required.

If the agriculture of these tribes is very different from that of our country, where it is only necessary to turn up the soil and sow the seed, when nature accomplishes the rest. Here there is very little rain, and artificial irrigation becomes absolutely necessary. They therefore turn the water from the streams, and conduct it through cannls and ditches over the bottom lands which they desire to bring into cultivation. This is invariably practiced, and I have seen these cannals extending for miles. In our instance, near the Salinas north of the trib, is one from afteen to twenty feet wide, and about four deep. The civilization of which I have spoken I consider indigenous and peculiar to the tribes in question. They were found in the same condition by the first Spaniards, who traversed the country occupied by them in 1540. The first notice we have of them is that of Cabeca de Vaca, who visited them in 1563, in his remarkable journey from Florida to the Gulf of California. His account of them led to the expeditions of Marco de Nira and Coronada in 1540, and several others soon after. Coronado describes this people as living in houses of several stories, as cultivating the soil, and raising cotion, from which they made their garments. About the same period Alarcon passed up the great Colorado, the banks of which were densely populated. He, too, speaks of the cultivation of cotton and wheat, and of the communities of Indians. Hence we see that these arts were not introduced by the Spaniards. But we can go back even further than this period, for the country abounds in rained editine, both of stone and adobe, the general character of which is precisely that of the buildings at present occupied by these tribes.

The carly travellers referred to found this civilization to extend far le the cast of the valleys of the Rio Grande, even as Bar as the

to, and entered into details of each. We omit these details for want of the illustrations.

Such, in brief, is the character of this semi-civilization, and of its extent. It does not extend south of the valley of the Gila, except in a single instance, where this people seem to have crossed a broad, desert like country, which did not afford them the means of subsistence, and established themselves in the most beautiful valley of Northern Mexice—that along the San Miguel or Casas Granderiver, where the extensive ruins described are found. That you may better understand where this district is that they passed over, I will observe that it is that which it is now proposed to purchase from Mexico. The fertile valley does not fail within the contemplated line.

Let us now see whether there is any connection between the people or the edifices of this northern district and the Astees of Mexico, or the arts they had acquired. The prevailing opinion among historians, of the origin

Mexico in the year 1160. This Azilan has been placed by many historians north of the gulf of California, because, in their migratious, as recorded in their pictures, they crossed a large river or aim of the sea, which it was supposed was the gulf named. Betancourt places Azilan 2,700 miles north of Mexico, while Boturini says it was a province of Asia, and leads the people down the long peninsule of California, and thence by boats across the gulf to Culiacan. He adduces a variety of evidence to sustain his theory, which it is not necessary for me to repeat. Torquemada and others agree with Boturini in finding an arm of the sea, or great river, represented in all the ancient paintings of this migration; while the Abbe Clavigero believes that this "pretended arm of the aea" is no other than the representation of the universal Deluge, painted in the Mexican pictures, before the beginning of their migration. Yet the learned Abbe, while he believes the Azieca came from Azilan, and that it was situated north of the Californian gulf, carries them to Mexico by another route. He takes them across the Colorado river north of the latitude of thirty-five degrees, thence "towards the south-east, as far as the river Glia, where they stopped for some time; for at present," he continues, "are still to be seen remains of the great edifices built by them on the borders of that river." He next carries them to the Cassa Grandes, in Chihuahus, where there are extensive ruins, which I visited and have described. This edifice, he cays, "agreeably to the universal tradition of these people, was built by the Mexicans in their peregrinations."

The theory of Calviero and other writers, based chiefly The theory of Calviero and other writers, based chiefly. rersal tradition of these people, was built cans in their peregrinations."

The theory of clavigero and other writers, on the existence of extensive ruins on the Gila, and in Chihushua, has been arise to

know of.

Let us imagine for a moment some thousands, or even some hundreds, of Indians—or Aztees we will call them-leaving the fertile valleys and salubrious climate of California for Mexico. About the latitude of Los Angeles these fertile valleys diminish or disappear. The country grows less inviting. A few isolated spots or contracted valleys may be found where the soil is susceptible of cultivation; but they are at great distances apart, and can sustain but a limited number of people. Following down the peninsula, where Boturini would carry them, the desolation increases. They have a district of nulless

to construct a suitable flottilla with. The idea of such a migration is too preporterous to be entertsined for a moment.

Let us now see what the advantages are presented to a migrating nation from Upper California across the Colorado and Gila rivers, in the line of the ruimod edifices, according to the notion of Abbe Clavigero and others: They must first cross the great mountain chain known as the Sierra Nevada. This passed, they have a desert of the most arid character, from one hundred and fifty to three hundred miles, to cross, almost without vegetation, and with but little water, when they reach the Colorado. A short distance cast of this, it is said they tarried, because some ruined edifices are found there. Next, the have other barren regions, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles, to cross, which brings them to the Gila. Here we will imagine them to that the colorade of the control of the control of the country and the soil, and rear imposing edifices. Having become well established, they abaudon their fine lands and houses, and again proceed south, passing broad deserts and barren districts; and after wandering 400 miles, come to a stand on the banks of a beautiful stream towards the city of Chinuahua. The same process is again gone through with here. This fertile valley, which curpasses any other in this portion of the country, is brought under cultivation, and immense structures arraised. But this beautiful spot, with all its attraction, dees not suit the roving Astess. They again move. And where? One would naturally suppose, as they desired to go south towards the valley of Mexico, that they would follow the line valley leading in that direction, and thence proceed on the great table land unobstructed by mountains for more than a thousand miles, directly toward the place they sought. But such was not the case. The Astees entered the valley of Mexico, that they would follow the line valley leading in that direction, and therefore the region refered the valley of Mexico, the unit of the poin